THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or withia the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:

One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 1c—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 28, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, B. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va., Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Bliss & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tanis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., F. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 28, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also reg sters of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Gamé and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskins Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles,
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 1—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855. No. 28.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Tease Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $8 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy, and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 9, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. R. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 5, 1855. 22—3m.

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at LONDON'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Geutlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
96 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. F. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the Ste.
E. RUFFIN.
November 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C. 12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B. 15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy 20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

JOS. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	J. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough.
T. H. SELBY,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville,
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

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CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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OFFCERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 miles, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 2 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

3000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the brantiful Store in Logan's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 2¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, submitted to the Senate of North Carolina, February, 1855.

The Committee on Internal Improvements to whom has been referred the several bills respectively reported in their order, having had under careful consideration the subjects embraced in these various propositions, in respect to the same, and their action thereon, taken as a whole, ask leave to report

That, regarding the inland improvement of North Carolina to be a question of most vital importance to the welfare of the State, they have endeavored to give to it that deliberate investigation required by its magnitude—acting under a conviction that the age, with its events and its necessities, demanded an earnest consideration to determine *what is our proper course of action.* Your committee have felt that not alone for our day is this matter of deep consequence, though in so far as this generation only is concerned, its importance can hardly be exaggerated; but that beyond this, it concerns the great future, for which, as parent for child, the today must provide with wisdom and forethought. The committee were called upon in the discharge of the responsible duties assigned them, to decide what policy it was right to recommend for the adoption of the Senate. How then was it proper to approach such an inquiry? With the apprehensive hesitation induced by local objections? with the prejudices engendered by an age of inaction? Or was it proper to look at our general condition, both actual and comparative, to see where and how we stand, as a State and a people, to ascertain what has been done, and from this to learn what remains to be done?

It is known that there are those who believe that any departure from the policy of inaction, which ruled in time past, was both unwise and inexpedient, and who favor a return to that policy; who have condemned and opposed our present progress in its inception, and now disapprove as unsafe any course that will lead to its extension. There are others who consider that the day which inaugurated a new era in our history as a people, in the beginning of a system, was one bright in the auspicious omen of a great future—fortunate in the happy promise of an age of prosperity, of advancement, and of honor, such as our State has not known. Which of these two adverse opinions is capable of being sustained as the wisest, the most expedient, the most judicious? If it is possible to apply facts to determine this, our inquiry is solved. Let us then, without reference for the present to any existing improvements, look at the State as it now stands, see what are its capabilities and resources, and what is its condition.

Your committee assume that it will not be doubted here, however it may be questioned elsewhere, by those to whom North Carolina is "an unknown land," that we have a State second to no other one in the confederacy in all the essential elements which go to make power and greatness; with a climate most happily tempered by a latitude between the extremes of northern rigor and southern enervation, affording by the provident arrangement of nature, in difference of elevation, all the advantages of north and south; with a soil equal in fertility, and in capability of production, to that of any region however favored; with a hidden wealth of buried treasure in mineral riches, such as has made Mexico and Peru famed for silver, California and Australia for gold, England powerful on land and sea through her mines of coal and copper and iron; with mountains unsurpassed for capability of producing wool, that great staple of wealth to any land; with unlimited water power and abundant material for manufactures of every kind; with millions of acres to yield as abundantly as any region, every production of North and South—cotton, tobacco, rice and all the cereals; with unestimated wealth of naval stores in immense unopened forests:—thus, mighty in all resources of power—almost helpless in their command.

Such is our State—who doubts it, or who will consider the picture overdrawn? Abroad the statement might well be doubted, for its credit would bring upon us only greater reproach; but, of this Assembly, coming up here from every section of the State, all know that it is simple unexaggerated truth—and, *where do we stand!* It would be sufficient answer to call upon every son of North Carolina who has ever gone to a foreign land, or has crossed over our borders, to recount the bitter mortification, the inevitable humiliation he has suffered, at the mention of his State—at that, which for revolutionary fame, ought to be as proud a boast as the "Roman Citizen" of old, but for the degeneracy of latter days. Who does not know that our name has been made a by-word for scoffing and sneers—a reproach for sleepy inaction! and by the men of North Carolina abroad, what could be said? That our State was not the barren territory of sand hill and swamp, as set forth in geographies immemorial, with only the staples of "tar, pitch, and turpentine,"—but a region of fair plains and fertile valleys, of abundant various productions, and rich treasures? This would have been incredible, that a land so favored by the gift of beneficence, should be so peopled.

Here then, is the conclusion, which it is not possible to gainsay—that with a territory abounding in resources of wealth—possessing every essential to make a people great, prosperous, and honored, we rank in the list of States near to the very lowest! Before our present age of progress commenced, we found, at home, neither prosperity nor content, but the streams of life, our arterial blood of enterprise and capital, everywhere flowing out to enrich other lands, leaving the State as if hopeless and deserted, like "a garden that is dry." Instead of increasing population and abounding wealth, there was the rush of emigration, and the efflux of money and property— housands of the State's best riches, her men and her women, forced to seek other regions, where there was no blight of a hopeless inaction, carrying out their millions of estate to a new home.

This was our condition up to the period of the passage of the North Carolina Railroad charter. Since that time the reaction has commenced—and why? not because this single road could work a universal prosperity, such as has been its marked effect directly, everywhere within the range of its influence, but because the success of this measure was the sign of a new age—was the token of a progress about to commence—*was the beginning of a great system*;—so understood—so approved.

Heretofore, in all investigations referring to our policy of Improvements, it has been a concession, accustomed to be made, that North Carolina is so situated by nature that she cannot look for the same advantages, and must not expect to derive the same profit, from a system of Improvements, which have so happily crowned these enterprises elsewhere. Her form of territory and location on the Atlantic seaboard being regarded as highly unfavorable points in her case. Your Committee are of opinion that the exact reverse of these habitual admissions is capable of being demonstrated to be the truth, and are prepared to maintain, that no other State on the Southern Atlantic seaboard possesses superior, if there is any one having equal advantages. Since in no other State is there the same capability of various productions—in no other State are there lands near the sea of greater extent for fertility, or forests more valuable—in no other State are there better seaports—is there a piedmont region of more solid value—in no other State is there a greater variety or abundance of mineral wealth—of precious metals, or of iron and coal. But, we are told, there are no seaport cities, and to build these requires capital and time. Are we then to fold our arms and sleep till the cities are built by magic—and hope ever to wake up suddenly to prosperity! Events and fortune wait never upon the sluggard. While the idle dream, the enterprising work, and the age of progress leaves us still farther behind.

The truth is, we have been so long habituated to regard Virginia on the one side, and South Carolina on the other, as our natural and inevitable outlets, and as affording our only approachable markets and seaports, that it has grown into a settled and generally acknowledged concession, which the most earnest friends of State improvement set out by making. Having conceded this, it places them in the position of proposing to do what is regarded as impracticable—of working against natural laws. It is said that trade cannot be diverted from natural channels—a fallacy, as generally understood, likely to lead to most unfortunate conclusions; for channels of trade are made, in this day, not by nature, but by the skill and enterprise of man. Steam has wrought changes and wonders in the annihilation of space, and the economy of time. The history of the age in the developed systems of inland improvements in every State demonstrates, that the available channels lie in that direction, and along such outlets as will carry trade to the best market, at the lowest cost of transportation; and not, as is erroneously taken very often, any apparent natural facility of outlet in any given direction. In proof of this required? Look at the great rivers of the West, the majestic Mississippi, rising in the ice-bound zone of a latitude which hardly relaxes the severity of polar winter, flowing thence straight towards the South, along a valley of unsurpassed beauty and fertility, for more than a thousand miles, until his waters are mingled with the waves where the orange bloom marks the reign of almost eternal summer, affording a broad road, capable of being made a highway for a world's trade. Here, if any where, is a mighty channel made by nature for the trade of this great valley, unobstructed, always free and open, unlimited in capacity, cheap, safe; what more could be required for a natural channel? Yet the iron highway stretches forth its arms to embrace from the East this beautiful region in the distant West, and leaving the very banks of this great outlet of nature, the rich productions pour along the rail, the channel made by man's enterprise against nature, across rivers and over lakes, and through mountain barriers pierced by labor and skill, to be thrown into the marts of commerce resting upon the shores of the North Atlantic. Look at Virginia, reaching from the East to grasp and bear down to her tide-waters the riches of Tennessee and Kentucky, *across a mountain range*—at South Carolina extending her arms from the South across our mountains and territory to the same prize—at Georgia directing her iron highway northward for foreign trade—at Mobile laying down her rail along the valley of a fine river, and parallel to the course of the great Mississippi, to take off from his deep waters the trade left by the roads of the North—at New Orleans reaching up from the very outlet of this inland sea, to take down through a straight line of road, the cotton heretofore carried to her by the steamboat of the river; and returning to the eastward, at New York placing a line of rail upon the banks of the Hudson, and at Boston directing energy and capital successfully to share by a direct connection with Central New York, and in competition with the metropolis of the Western world, in the outpouring trade of the Lakes—at enterprise and energy everywhere competing for the commercial prizes, all successfully, for there is enough for all; and are we to be told that nature, notwithstanding her lavish gifts of whatever is desirable, has decreed North Carolina alone to be a tributary territory—a provincial vassal in trade to her neighbors, who always use her like a vassal—because timid counsels and laggard action have in all the gloomy time past hindered her progress?

What have we gained by this policy of inaction? Let the census statistics answer—we stand recorded as having gone more rapidly backwards in the decades of decreasing ratio of population; more slowly forwards in those of increasing ratio, than any other Southern State. For this *distinction*, the counsellors of a "prudent and safe policy" justly deserve the honor. One which it is probable few will be found to dispute with them—few now—fewer hereafter.

Your Committee have had under consideration bills for these important enterprises, and have recommended to the Senate that they be passed: The Atlantic and Eastern Railroad, the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Fayettville and Greensboro' Railroad, and the Dan River Railroad, besides other schemes of much sectional interest and value, but less expensive in construction; upon the most of which somewhat detailed reports were made.

The first bill for a road to Beaufort via Newbern, was considered to be one of great importance, as proposing to open a means of communication with a harbor and seaport second to no other one on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk: and this harbor, so admirably provided and located by nature, to make a great seaport, lying upon the highway of nations, which passes by our shores, has been up to this time wholly neglected.

But another reason in favor of the scheme is, that it must have the effect to infuse new life into an ancient and once important commercial point, the old borough town of Newbern, in former years a shipping port of consequence; if this alone was the object of the bill, it would be entitled to favor; when, however, it is proposed to make two new markets—to open two important points to the trade of the interior, there can scarcely be a doubt of its expediency, and its most judicious policy.

The next bill, that for the Western North Carolina Railroad, has been associated in the public view, and in all discussions throughout the State, with the measure just referred to, and may justly claim consideration, not only as a work of importance, not only as a great scheme to open one-half of the whole State, hitherto locked up by natural barriers, and to bring forth the abundant productions by an easy means of egress; but as an iron bond to unite indissolubly East and West, hitherto aliens and strangers to each other, and to make North Carolina, by a union of interest, what she never has been, one people in feeling and sympathy; and, as a measure of justice, to the region whose men have always stood here, in the halls of the Assembly, ready to grant, with a free hand, whatever was asked of State aid, by their brothers of other rections, for improvements that could by no possibility profit them.

The bill for the Fayetteville and Greensboro' Railroad, your Committee regarded as justly claiming to be a State work of much importance, as one means to develope an interest, the coal region of Chatham, the value of which is not now, and can hardly be with us fully estimated, except by comparison with other States; and in looking to Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, we find that expenditures of over $100,000,000 have been made to open regions no more valuable, and to connect them with tide-water; expenditures both by State and corporations for railroads and canals, all profitable. It was considered also, that this connection with other parts of the State was eminently due to Fayetteville, as a commercial and manufacturing town of such consequence as to hold no inconsiderable claim on the just liberality of the Legislature, cut off as she has been, from the means of her past prosperity, by the improvement made all around her through State aid, and to which her representatives have most generously and magnanimously given their support, relying upon a liberal and just return.

The Dan River Railroad was considered to be of the same character as the last named. It proposed to open a section of the State which can by no other improvement be benefitted; one remote from all others, except at a few points, one not surpassed in the abundance and value of its productions; and its effects would be to throw upon a North Carolina road not only the productions of our own country, now forced to seek an outlet largely by way of a Virginia road, but also to draw the trade of the border counties of that State over that road; and to penetrate another coal bed of the Dan River Valley, which has now no outlet.

Your committee have believed that this whole question has been absolutely passed upon by a direct verdict from the people of North Carolina, a higher authority than exists in the General Assembly. It is matter of history that the last summer heard its discussion ringing from the seashore to the mountains. It was brought forward by the representatives of both parties in convention assembled: it was announced by the standard bearers of both parties in every county, as a fixed resolve, concurred in by both. Is it a question whether these convention were authorized to pledge their parties? To say that they were not, would be to condemn all such bodies as unauthorized to act at all, and as corrupt. If authorized, their action is binding upon all who acquiesce in it or do not protest against it; if unauthorized, their action is void and corrupt, as well as arrogant, having a tendency directly to destory the integrity of public morals, and to deceive the people who rely on their pledges. So regarding this matter, your committee could arrive at no other conclusion than that above named, and beg to add in this connection, their persuasion, that it ought to be cause for congratulation by every earnest friend of State improvement, that this great question was, by the concurring sentiment of both political parties taken out of the party arena and placed above it, so that it may no longer be embarrassed and contaminated by an association with the ephemeral agitations which shake politicians, but are of small interest to the people. This general consent shows another verification of the truth, that the people are always in advance of the politicians.

Your committee are of opinion, as before said, that the passage of the North Chrolina Railroad was the first step in a great system, since approved by the people—of a general system, to benefit every quarter of the State, in the manner most conducive and effectual for its development and whether this be completed now, or at a later day, it must surely follow, because justice demands that all section shall be treated alike, as far as practicable. Your committee have not been able to see either the wisdom or justice of that policy sometimes advocated, of constructing one single main or trunk lime through the centre of the State, and of giving only to this one the aid of the State. It is well known that our population is not dense enough, nor is capital sufficiently diffused, to make the construction of these expensive works possible by individual investments alone. And it is equally understood, that in the southen States especially, wealth, where it exists, is not in a form capable of being used conveniently for such investment; is not easily "convertible," as expressed in the commercial world, many of our people being rich in land and slaves, not money; and another fact has been well ascertained by all those who have endeavored to get subscriptions for stock to any scheme proposed, a fact mortifying and deplorable but undoubted, that those who have capital, and those who are to be most benefitted by these works, are the most reluctant and the most backward contributors of aid. The men of moderate means—the enterprising, working men of the country being the constructors, capital can be forced to the just contribution due from it in the infancy of public works; and so long only do these works need aid, that is, by taxation for revenue. This is the protection of the poor, the salutary and just enforcement of the illiberal capitalist. It is equable, because it requires those to pay, according to their means and benefit, who are profited by improvements, and those to pay most largely, where the improvements are made; thereby working a general good to the people and the State. In order then to do justice and right to all sections, so far as is practicable, your committee believe, and have so recommended, that public improvements should be constructed wherever, in the different sections of the State, the wants of the communities and the peculiar location indicate their expediency—whether by considerable or moderate expenditures, for railways, plank roads, or navigation. And this must and well at an early day, be done. A judicious and prudent policy would suggest that it be done gradually; not with over haste or with over caution, but with safe progress. Those sections of the State not now provided for instantly, should remember that it is hardly possible at once to do everything, for every quarter, that needs or ought to have aid; and those sections failing to be provided for at this session of the Assembly, must have their just claims recognized and granted at another; since the objections made to some local schemes, are based not upon any opposition to them, but upon a doubt as to the propriety of undertaking too much at once. It should be well remembered by these sections, however, that the day has now passed by when any anti-improvement people can receive the same consideration, at the halls of legislation, as those who are favorable to the policy adopted by the will of the people of the State; and when any section may desire just aid, it can always be best obtained by representatives left free to act in a spirit of general liberality, or better still, by such as are specially instructed to act in this spirit, according to the will of their constituents.

Your committee have said, that in their opinion, the proper policy of improvements is to carry out a general system. What other policy could with justice be adopted? Years since, the State gave her aid to two railroads, as is well known, in two sections of our territory. When, six years ago, the question came up on the North Carolina Railroad bill, its passage was claimed by the people of middle and western North Carolina as a right due to them. It was hardly contested, and only carried by the patriotic and self-sacrificing course of a few bold men; and what has not this road done already? It has done enough to abundantly repay the investment, if there could be no other return, in arresting the lifeflood of emigration that was desolating the State, and in making North Carolina hearts, North Carolina feeling, North Carolina pride and character, where none of all this existed before; in giving an onward movement from dead inaction; in showing the people the value and necessity of such works. It has raised up life from stagnation, made prosperity instead of gloom; and for these good results may well be regarded, even so far, as a benefaction to the State at large. Your committee cannot hold such doctrine as that this work, or any work, ought to be sustained at the expense of all others. It would be the act of a partial parent to make one favored line or outlet, and leave all others to per sh. The system as adopted, and this road as located, is believed to be right. It has been directed by the influences which justly control—the influences of individual enterprise, and energy, and capital.

As respects the State debt for her present interest on works of improvement, the aggregate amount is less than three millions. Of this two millions on account of the North Carolina Railroad; of the balance, her stock in the Raleigh and Gaston road pays into the treasury 6 per cent. dividends; in the Wilmington road 6 per cent; in the Fayetteville plankroad 8 per cent; leaving as unproductive, only the unfinished work of Deep, Neuse, and Tar rivers. The two ends of the North Carolina Railroad constructed for seventy miles on the eastern, and over forty miles on the western end, are paying far beyond what was anticipated—for an unfinished work, the most flattering profits. This is not a very gloomy prospect even for the mere dollars and cents, of the investments, though it has been referred to sometimes as a hopeless debt, for which interest must be provided by taxation. We hear of State debt, without a word of State credit, for all the wonderful and happy results. Is it to be considered at all possible that investments paying a full per cent of interest in the infancy of works, will not pay when the works are completed, and the prosperity they bring is established? Everywhere have these enterprizes been conducted well and profitably—in North Carolina alone they cannot, in the opinion of some, be done safely or judiciously! We are then to be considered an exception in capability, as we have been made in condition, in time past! But have these investments no further objects? is the State looking to nothing beyond the paying value of her stocks in these works? Many of us have supposed this to be but a secondary consideration; that the first great object was to advance the general welfare—develope the locked up resources, increase the prosperity of the people, and so proportionably increase that of the State. Look at the Wilmington road; it has increased the value of taxable estate in Wilmington four fold; has built a commercial city; has appreciated immensely the whole region along its line; has made towns spring up where none existed before —barren lands fertile in production—forests valuable in material: at the Raleigh and Gaston road, what has it not done for the counties on its line—for Franklin, Granville, Warren? At the North Carolina road, the assessed value of taxable real estate more than doubled on a line of 223 miles! passing through the heart of the State, for capability of productiveness,—the energies of the people aroused, the whole country within its range, embracing an extent of not less than thirty miles on each side, already, in prospect of a better day, stimulated to greatly increased production, the lethargy of long years broken at last, immigration stopped short, manufactories rising into life, mineral wealth opened to the light! Are these wonderful results nothing to pay back to the State some substantial results?—nothing to plead for an extension, an enlargement of a system which thus diffuses, under the hand of Beneficence, such marvelous gifts of universal prosperity wherever its influence is extended? If they are, and who will stand forward to deny it, the question occurs, *when ought the extension to be made, and how is it to be made?*

An opinion prevails with some, that notwithstanding the express pledges of both parties last summer for the Eastern and Western schemes heretofore referred to, and the verdict of the people on these, there ought to be no new investments till present works are completed, and then these stocks should be transferred for the capital of other roads. Let us pass by the question of good faith involved, and come to that of justice and expediency. The State has made an investment in the North Carolina Railroad—a work to be completed the present year. This stock in two years will have a negotiable value—say that it is par, or below par. If par, then it is convertible, and may be sold, and the bonds of the State paid off, or what is the same, the money reinvested safely if below par, then would it be a wise or judicious policy to sacrifice the State's interest in this stock for the purpose of raising money by forced sales? would it be just to the individual stockholders to throw into market an amount of stock, such as would inevitably tend to depreciate its value, and thus subject these weak co-partners to heavy losses? It will be clearly understood by every one, that a transfer of stock to a new scheme would make for its use a necessity of doing one of two things—either to sell for what it would bring, in the forced sale as stated, or to pay to contractors for work, at its negotiable value. If par stock, nothing would be gained either by selling or paying, for par stock is money, and would bring the same, whether sold by the State, or by those to whom she transferred; if below par, there would be the *forced sale*, or *the greatly increased cost* of the new work, by stock instead of cash payments. Where then would be the advantage in transferring? Your Committee are of opinion that a prudent policy would dictate the holding of the State's interest in these roads, constructed at a cost so moderate, compared to others elsewhere very profitable, long enough to realize what is reasonably to be anticipated, their full value, and then their sale in such amounts as may be advantageous, and a purchase of State bonds, or a safe re-investment, and a sinking fund for eventual payment of the bonds at maturity, according to the provisions of a bill suggested to the Senate. But are these suffering and neglected sections of the State which send up to this General Assembly a united voice for justice and aid, to be told now, after having this justice promised, that they must patiently wait the result of an experiment in State improvements for years longer? It is easy for the rich and the prosperous to preach patience; for those who have all they want to exhort the needy, who aided to make their fortunes, to wait quietly for a more convenient and judicious season; is it, however, liberal, or generous, or right? Suppose these investments already made *did not* in two years prove profitable paying stocks, and money is to be raised by taxation to pay interest—what then?—shall every other section be laid under contribution for the direct benefit of a few lines passing through favored and fortunate counties! The regions benefitted and largely appreciated, could well afford to pay; but what of those neglected? It would be monstrous injustice to enforce their contributions, and give them no aid.

Your Committee, therefore, take the ground, that *impartial justice* absolutely requires the State to aid, foster, and protect all sections alike, so far as it can be done by any kind of improvements—in other words, *to carry out the system until its benefits are equably diffused.* It is not improper to remark, what is well known, that the most strenuous opposition to an extension of this system is made from sections *having all they want by present improvements.* They have received—they refuse to give any thing in return! Other parts of the country having *equal claims*, ask only to be placed on an equality—they deny this justice. Suppose it were possible to strike out from existence present improvements, would they then be for or against a system? It is easy to answer. Shall prosperity then harden the hearts of the favored, and close their ears to the cry for justice? Every sentiment of generosity and liberal feeling should forbid. But there is a reason of interest, to some more powerful and persuasive than any appeals to generosity, which argues against delay in further improvements—the Eastern and Western extension of the North Carolina Railroad would be the surest means of making that road profitable, and upon this ground alone a judicious policy must urge their speedy construction, and this construction—what a consummation! Can any son of North Carolina regard its certain results without an emotion of deep admiration and pride—to unite a people whose interests have been as diverse, whose feelings no more in common, than if between East and West had rolled the waves of an ocean? When this union is this surely effected by the indissoluble bounds of iron nuptials, then at last will our State rise to her true destiny of greatness. No longer a by-word for sleep, but bearing a name as proud in her prosperity of to-day, as it is glorious in her recorded fame of history, a fame forgotten or denied in her weakness—destined to burst forth again like the sun when the cloud passes. Who then may not be proud of such a birthright—who will be found to condemn the means of deliverance and exaltation?

Your Committee in making this somewhat extended report, to set forth the reasons which caused their recommendation of various measures to the favorable consideration of the Senate have in doing so, only recited for general information, the main reasons that doubtless influenced the action of the Senate in passing the bills recommended; not all of which, however, have become laws.

It is, in conclusion, bnt proper, in order to a full understanding by the country of what has been done, and for convenient reference thereto, to state in detail the whole action of the Assembly on this important subject.

The following are the measures passed:

A Bill for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, which subscribes an additional million by the State—this being an amount, over and above what as a two-thirds stockholder, she was bound to take, of $333,000 in round numbers.

A Bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $1,600,000—road from Goldsboro', on North Carolina Railroad, to Beaufort harbor, 98 miles. State two-thirds subscription. Estimated cost not over $1,500,000—State's liability $1,000,000—will be required in two years.

A Bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, from Salisbury, on North Carolina Railroad, to French Broad Valley, west of Blue Ridge, 136 miles. State subscription two-thirds limited to $400,000 per annum, for next two years. Capital stock not to exceed $6,000,000. Road to be constructed by divisions—first division to cost $1,200,000. Individual subscription of $400,000 to be first secured, then States' subscription made and paid pro rata, after payments of individual amounts. Charter requires first division to be constructed and put to work, then, on further subscription by individuals of $300,00 , State to subscribe $600,000. Every division to be constructed and put to work before a new one is commenced, and the road to be carried, if individual subscriptions are made, in this way through to the French Broad Valley.

The Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Bill—Capital stock $3,000,000: State endorses company bonds east of Charlotte, $8,000 per mile; west of Charlotte two-thirds of amount required, $666,000.

The liability of the State for endorsement not to exceed $1,600,000—twenty-five miles to be constructed and mortgaged before any endorsement is made; and if at any time, interest is not paid, mortgage to be foreclosed.

Your committee made no reference to this bill before, because it did not come under their consideration, but was sent into the Senate from the co-ordinate branch of the Assembly. The road will be, beyond question, a most important one for the commercial prosperity of Wilmington, as well as for the region along its line, one highly productive, which has heretofore sent out its productions *always and wholly* through the markets and ports of South Carolina. Its construction will go to build up a North Carolina port, which is second in enterprise and capability to few in the south, and deserves, more than any other point in the State, large credit for an energy which never failed under all the discouragements of past gloom, and which has done very much to stimulate by its example of success, the efforts made of late years for the regeneration of the State.

The Deep River Navigation Bill, provides for the endorsement of the State to an amount not to exceed $300,000, and if this aid is sufficient to complete the works as is the expressed opinion of able engineers, it will do, with a most inconsiderable cost, what it has been deemed wise policy and profitable to effect elsewhere at the expense of many millions; and whenever this work is made available, it must become, in the developement of the immense coal interest of the river region, one of the most important and valuable of any in the State.

The Bill for the Ship Canal, to connect the Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, provides for an endorsement of bonds by the State in an amount not exceeding $250,000, and a mortgage of the whole property of the company to secure the payment of interest. A special report was made by one of the committee best informed on the subject, which set forth the importance of this work, and the claims of that section to aid, as well as the perfect safety of the endorsement, and the impossibility of the State's incurring any danger of loss.

The Bill for improving the Navigation of the Yadkin River, provides for a subscription by the State of an amount not exceeding $66,000, after a company is duly organised, and individual subscriptions made of balance to capital $100,000; payments to be made by the State, pro rata, with and after individuals payment: the object is to open by a sluice navigation of this river, the most extensive and abundantly productive region of North Carolina, equal to nearly one-sixth of her whole territory, and direct its trade to the North Carolina Railroad, where it crosses the river. No doubt whatever can be entertained of the paying value of this stock.

Besides these, subscriptions were made to New River $20,000, a work highly meritorious and undoubtedly safe—to Tar River, $16,000, and to several plank roads in remote sections. The whole amount for which the State is liable to be called upon under these acts passed, within the next two years, provided the individual stock necessary to secure the State subscription is taken, may be stated thus:

For the completion of N. C. R. R. an absolute subscription,	$1,000,000
For the Atlantic and N. C. R. R.,	1,000,000
For the Western N. C. R. R.,	800,000
For other subscriptions to rivers and roads,	200,000
Total prospective subscription for next two years,	$3,000,000
In addition to this, acts requiring endorsement of Company bonds, in amount as follows for next two years:	
For Wilmington and Charlotte road,	$1,000,000
For Cape Fear and Deep River: Total Amount,	300,000
Ship Canal: Albemarle & Currituck: Total Amount,	250,000
Total Amount for next two years,	$1,550,000
The State Debt at present on account of works of internal improvements, is as follows:—	
For Bonds of N. C. R. R.,	$2,000,000
For Bonds of Fayetteville Plank Road,	120,000
For Bonds of Weldon Extension,	57,000
For Bonds of Raleigh & Gaston R. R.,	500,000
For Bonds of Tar & Neuse Rivers,	65,000
Total,	$2,772,000
The State now owns in works completed and being constructed, these interests:—	
In N. C. R. R. Stock: unfinished work,	$2,000,000
In Raleigh & Gaston—finished: paying 6 per cent.,	487,500
In Wilmington & Weldon—finished: paying 6 per cent.,	400,000
In Manchester & Wilmington—finished: new work,	200,000
In Fayetteville & Western Plank Road: paying 8 per cent.,	120,000
In Navigation Companies—Deep, Tar and Neuse Rivers: not productive stock,	225,000
Total,	$3,432,500

RECAPITULATION:

Total prospective subscription for the next two years,	$3,000,000
Total Amt. of endorsements for next two years,	1,550,000
Total Amt. of present State debt for works of internal improvement,	2,772,000
Total Amt. of State ownership in works of internal improvement,	3,432,500

Your Committee believe this to be a full statement of what has been done in this connection; and what the present Assembly have undertaken to do. In looking to the liabilities incurred by acts of this session, two points should be remembered: 1st. That these liabilities are to be *gradually* entered upon, as the works are constructed. 2nd. That the works will be surely paying something as they *are finished*, and put in operation, from time to time. Another thing to be remembered is—that by an act of this session, all par stock is to be sold out; and no money is to be borrowed; no bonds sold under par. These two provisions will prevent an overstraining of the State's credit, loans never have been and cannot be made on bad terms—and will prevent a large debt—for the State stocks may be sold more rapidly than new loans are made. So that it will be better than a *transfer* of stock, without delays and losses incident to transfers.

Your Committee cannot conclude this report without referring to the fact, new in the history of the State, that this General Assembly, forgetting political scheming, and remembering no party differences, has exhibited the scene of a general and cordial, as well as a most harmonious co-operation on this great question. Such has been the happy result of the concurring agreement of last summer to place this subject above the party themes; and if hereafter, there are found any desirous of again throwing this great and most vital matter into the political arena, your committee can only hope that the prudent forethought, the enlarged liberality, and enlightened wisdom of the new age will forbid the State to be again delivered up to the curse of such a fate, and earnestly trust that henceforth one sentiment may pervade all parties; one resolve possess all her people, to place North Carolina in the rank of States where her capabilities and resources entitle her to stand.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. F. FISHER, *Chm'n.*
JOHN A. GILMER,
JOHN WALKER,
JOS. B. CHERRY,
WM. H. THOMAS,
C. B. WOOD,
SAM. CHRISTIAN,
RICH. OLDFIELD.

THE SUICIDE OF GEORGE W. GREEN, THE CHICAGO MURDERER. The Chicago Times of Monday last furnishes the following additional particulars of the suicide of Green:

"The tragedy is finally ended, and the curtain fallen upon the last of earth to George W. Green. His own hand has accomplished what the law would have pronounced but for the ingnuity of lawyers—the termination of his earthly existence. His body was found at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, by the turnkey, suspended by the neck from an iron bar attached to the sides of the cell, lifeless and cold.

"The implements used in hanging himself were a towel, a silk pocket handkerchief, and a large piece of cotton cloth, which he wore as a wrapper about his body. The two ends of the latter were shoved through a small crevice between the plank lining of the cell and a bar of iron which is bolted to the masonry near the upper part of the cell to hold the planks to the wall. The crevice is so small that something in the form of a thin wedge was required to push the cloth through. To obtain this, Green had broken the rounds of his chair, and split them in such manner as to furnish three or four such wedges. After getting them through, the ends of the cloth were tied in a knot to make them fast. Through the loop thus formed was passed the towel and the end tied; and through the loop of this, the handkerchief, after passing twice about his neck, was inserted and tied. A string torn from the edge of a sheet was bound tightly about the head, evidently to prevent the handkerchief from slipping off over the chin, or to render it less easy for his hands to remove it. The poor man had without doubt considered that when he felt the pains of death taking hold of him, he might relent of his determination, and had therefore taken every precaution to put it out of his power to save his own life. When everything else was completed, he had with another string *tied his hands behind him*, to render them powerless for assistance. The table upon which he stood was then kicked away, leaving him suspended by his feet about six inches from the floor. In his struggles the string which bound his hands was broken, but the two ends remained attached to his wrists, showing evidently the purpose intended by its use."

The effects of the deceased in his cell, embracing bank books, notes, and other evidence of debt several gold watches, and other jewelry, among which was that belonging to his wife, were taken in charge by the coroner. A daguerrean likeness was taken of the body as it lay with the apparatus of hanging still about the neck and head; and the latter was then placed in a very handsome and expensive coffin.

We learn that Mr. D. F. Caldwell, one of the commoners from this county on returning from the Legislature, had his trunk stolen from the stage, somewhere between Dorham's and Greensboro,' containing between $150 and $200, besides valuable clothing, books, papers notes, &c.

Greek. Pat.

For the North Carolina Standard.

THE JESUIT'S OATH.

Ed. Standard—Dear Sir: You may remember the absurd paragraph, which, under the above caption has been travelling the regular newspaper round with the usual amount of comment. It is a fair specimen of the manner in which the enemies of the Catholic Church assail her. In the estimation of those persons, calumny ceases to be a crime, when employed against a system, of which they know *absolutely nothing.* If the Catholic Church were one-tenth as vile as she is painted, I, who am a Catholic, and not altogether an ignorant one, would quit her fold and blush at the bare remembrance of having once called myself her child.

The paragraph alluded to is a *malicious forgery*, which the following letter, published in the Washington Union of Saturday last, will prove to the satisfaction of those who have intelligence and charity enough to believe it:

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, (D. C.)
February 15, 1855

MR. EDITOR: A composition, bearing the title of "The Jesuits' Oath," has been circulating in the papers of the country, it is said, extensively. On reading it myself, the imposition seemed so gross, so like Sterne's curse, made to hand, for the [illegible] that it seemed to me no one could peruse it seriously. Friends, however, assure me that the oath is read by many with long faces. Despite, then, an extreme repugnance to appear in the public journals, I request a small place in your columns for the positive and unqualified denial of the use or even existence, now or ever before, (and this I aver thoughtfully and with full knowledge,) of any such oath among the Jesuits. If summoned to court, they may take oaths as other citizens, but as Jesuits they take no oath at all.

I am humiliated, as a Marylander, at being called upon, on the borders of my native State, to make the above disclaimer, and thus repel the charge of more than latent treason! The western shore of Maryland, the home of my childhood, has ever been a classic place, cherished in my heart with patriotic pride. There are the remains of my grandfather, a revolutionary soldier, and there, in an adjoining county, is the landing-place of "the pilgrims of St. Mary's," whose brightest scenes and best memories are imperishably connected with the Jesuits' name.

Such antecedents, though not ashamed of, I certainly should not have adverted to had not an attempt been made, by a fabricated oath and its et-ceteras, to cast an unjust and deadly odium upon a religious order, of which I am, at present, Superior in Maryland. I cannot help seeing in this an effort to render me and my brethren in religion aliens at home, and strangers by our own firesides. We are cruelly misrepresented by the framers of the above-named oath. Were we more like the caricature made of us, I feel convinced that they would like us better than they do. Assimilation would beget affection. Still, while, with a very little heart ache, I forego their affection, a due respect for the opinions of men of good-will moves me to make a brief declaration of our tenets as Jesuits. For this purpose I will use the highest official authority, and employ the language of our recently-elected and present Superior General.

I quote from an encyclical letter of his received a few days since: "The Society of Jesus, being a religious order, has no other doctrine, no other rule of conduct, than those of the Catholic Church, as was publicly declared by my predecessors in 1847. In fact and in right, the Jesuits are, and declare themselves, entirely unconnected with any political party, be it what it may. Always and everywhere they say to all, by their teaching and by their conduct: 'Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's.' (Mark, 12, 17.) Such are the principles which the Society of Jesus has always held, and from which it will never depart."

This is the definition of the Superior General, and his declaration alone is of authority for the whole society.

I may yet refer to a still higher authority—the constitutions of our society. These incapacitate a member from holding any office of dignity or trust in it who intermeddles in any political affairs or business of State. (See Institute, vol. 2, p. 380.) There we see the constitutions of the Jesuits excluding them from the political arena and the legislative hall.

Our churches and the liberty to do good must suffice for us; and, whatever our enemies may say, faithful history and grateful hearts do, and will yet, witness in our favor. Respectfully,

CHARLES HENRY STONESTREET, S. J.,
Provincial of Maryland.

Another instance of the above character is a *quotation!* from Mr. Rayner's speech in the Convention of '35, which I saw in an editorial of the Tri-weekly Star a week or two since. Mr. Rayner is made to say, (as well as I remember): "Of the Catholic Church I know but little, *and in that little I see still less to admire.*" Compare that with the quotation which I copy from the printed volume of the debate. "I know but little about it (the Catholic Church,) and for that little I am by no means an apologist." (See page 262.) The motive is plain. Let such persons rail at and misrepresent the Church, for "*it must be that scandal cometh*," but the day will soon come when we will know who has "fought against God" and who has not. ALETHIA.

The Norfolk Junior volunteers arrived here last night under the command of Captain Robinson. They are a fine looking body of men, numbering near about sixty, including the band. They were received by a committee of our town volunteers. We presume that they will be escorted to the principal points of interest by our two companies.

The train in which they came arrived here some hours behind its time owing to a collision at Teachey's depot occasioned by a freight train running into the rear of the express train while the latter was standing at the depot. The freight train was running when it ought not to have been running; it came up to the depot at full speed, when it must have seen the express train, and in every way the course of its engineer and conductor was criminal in the highest degree. But for the presence of mind of the engineer of the express train, in jumping on his engine and getting in motion, the concussion would have been much more violent. The freight engineer took the woods to escape the infliction of summary punishment. Mere dismissal in such a case is totally inadequate. There ought to be a punishment commensurate with the criminality of the proceeding. Perhaps a slight hanging might be useful. Considerable damage was done to the passenger cars, but the most painful part of the affair is, that Dr. Cowper, of Murfreesboro', in this State, who was coming along with the volunteer company, received a severe injury in his foot, completely tearing off and lacerating the fleshy part of his heel. We believe the tendons are not divided, so that no permanent lameness may result. The Dr. is at the Carolina Hotel, and is better than could be expected.

Wilmington Journal.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE. An English so

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 50 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

WILSON, THE ABOLITIONIST.

We publish below, from the American Organ, the correspondence between its Editor, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Wilson, the Know Nothing Senator from Massachusetts, in relation to the opinions of the latter on the slavery question.

Mr. Wilson, it has already been shown, is an abolitionist. This was evidenced, not only by his course as a public man in Massachusetts, but by his express endorsement, *after* his election to the Senate, of abolition sentiments uttered in a lecture in Tremont Temple, Boston, by a Mr. Burlingame; and the Know Nothings, finding that they were losing in the South by the exhibition of these proofs against Wilson, went to work and got up, with reflection and care no doubt, this correspondence between Ellis and Wilson. It is as follows:

[From the American Organ.]

SENATOR WILSON ON SLAVERY AND AMERICANISM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1855. *Dear Sir*:—Referring you to my editorials for the last two weeds, I have to ask you how far I have correctly represented your views in my comments upon your letter of 20th January, and the articles in the Boston Bee, which I have copied? In other words, do you or not recognise the doctrine of State rights, so far as to permit the several States to regulate the question of slavery in their own mode within their State limits? Do you or not entertain the opinion that Congress has power to interfere with slavery in the States?—Do you or not recognise that "higher law" doctrine which permits you as a Senator to disregard the binding obligations of the constitution? Does the "American organization" in Massachusetts embrace the question of slavery amongst those for the regulation of which that organization was formed?

Your answer at your earliest convenience will oblige your obedient servant.

VESPASIAN ELLIS,
Editor American Organ.

HON. HENRY WILSON,
United States Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER,
February 19, 1855.

Dear Sir: My answer to your inquiries will be brief and explicit.

1st. I fully recognise the doctrine of *State Rights* in its application to slavery, as well as to any other matter of public concern.

The Virginia and Kentucky resolution of 1798, in the main, as I think, correctly set forth that doctrine.

The whole subject of slavery within State limits should be left absolutely to State legislation.

2d My response to your second question is included in my answer to your first. I do not entertain the opinion that Congress has any power to interfere with slavery as it exists under State law.

3d. Every man who believes in a God must necessarily believe that there is a law paramount to all human law, and that this law is to be obeyed by men in public and private life, rather than any human law *in conflict with it*. But I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States, as I understand the Constitution of the United States, which requires me, as a Senator from Massachusetts, to do anything in conflict with the law of God. If I thought otherwise, I would not take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

4th. The American Organization in Massachusetts does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed.

The people of Massachusetts have fixed opinions, in which most of the members of that organization fully concur, against the support or allowance of slavery by national legislation.

They entertain the most profound conviction that the harmony and repose of the country, and the highest interests of the master and the slave demand that the national government should be relieved from all connexion with responsibility for slavery, and that this disturbing question should be left to the people of the States where it exist.

While they do not seek to impose these convictions and opinions upon their fellow-citizens of other States, or to proscribe them for not fully concurring in those convictions and opinions, they will submit to no dictation or proscription from any body of men, or section of the country.

I, as a Senator from Massachusetts, shall claim for the opinions of her people, all the freedom of utterance and all the influence upon the action of Congress and the administration of the government, which a Senator from Virginia can claim for the opinions of the people of the ancient Dominion.

Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, ESQ.

We invite particular attention to the above letter. Its substance obviously is this: I, Henry Wilson, Whig and Know Nothing, do not propose to disturb slavery in the States; but I wish the General Government relieved of all responsibility for its "support or allowance" either in the Territories or in the District of Columbia. *I believe in a higher law than the American Constitution, or the laws passed in pursuance thereof.* The American or Know Nothing organization "does not embrace the question of slavery among those for the regulation of which it was formed"—it expresses no opinions on slavery in the States, and consequently, is not pledged to the "compromise" of 1850, *or to carry out in good faith the fugitive-slave law.* I, Henry Wilson, believe in State Rights—I do; that is, I believe the fugitive slave law ought to be repealed, and the State of Massachusetts left free to deliver up fugitive slaves or not, as she may choose. I believe in circumscribing slavery to the States where it exists, and thus in *starving it out.* Is not this the substance of his letter, especially when considered in connection with his remarks delivered in the Senate on Friday last, given below?

Who owes any man in the free States thanks for saying that he will not disturb slavery in the States? As well might we thank the midnight robber who should take our purse, maltreat us, and, for fear of detection, fail to cut our throat!

The following remarks were made by this same man Wilson, in his place in the Senate, on Friday last. We quote from the Washington Union:

"Mr. Wilson defined his position in regard to the subject of slavery. He was ready to carry out every provision of the Constitution; but he was opposed to the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States, and he and those who acted with him were determined to abolish it there. They believed that they shared the responsibility of its existence wherever it was under the control of Congress, and they desired to relieve themselves of that responsibility. He earnestly desired the perpetuity of the Union, and he thought that, if the fugitive slave law should be repealed, that provision of the Constitution would be carried out by the States themselves."

The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial and other Whig Know Nothing papers in this State have copied the above correspondence, and have *approved* the letter of Mr. Wilson; and in so doing they have become the defenders and apologists of a "higher law" man and a vile abolitionist. There is but one step between a black-hearted abolitionist and his apologist and defender. We shall see what these papers will do when they come to observe the late speech, given above, of Wilson in the Senate. If they should still cling to him, they will deserve the execration of every true-hearted Southern man.

It is useless for the Know Nothings of North Carolina to pretend to discredit the authority of Senator Wilson, or to escape the odium which attaches to him. His position in the Order is just as fixed and as reputable in Massachusetts as that of Mr. Loring or Mr. Doub in North Carolina; and the only way in which these gentlemen can relieve themselves of their connection with him, is to denounce him, by the authority of their lodges, to the people of the South. We shall see what course they will deem it their duty to pursue.

THE FARMER'S BANK.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, it will be recollected, reported at the late session of the Assembly that this Bank, in permitting the issue of bills or certificates of deposite of a less denomination than three dollars intended to circulate as money, had violated its charter; and it was recommended in the report that legal steps be taken against said institution.

At a later day in the session, however, after more time had been afforded for information and reflection, Resolutions were introduced into the Senate by Mr. Graham, as follows, and adopted as a substitute for those reported by the Committee:

"*Resolved*, That this General Assembly views with decided disapprobation the course of the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, in permitting its Cashier to issue certificates of deposit, of the denomination of one and two dollars, with ornaments and devices, showing that they were designed to circulate as money; and but for the order of the directory of said Bank forbidding this practice at an early day after it had been commenced, this General Assembly would now direct a prosecution against said Bank with a view to the deprivation of its charter.

Resolved, further, That the Solicitor for the State in the first circuit be instructed to inquire into the proceedings aforesaid, and to institute prosecutions against the Cashier and any other person or persons connected with said Bank who in his opinion may be liable to indictment for participating in the abuses aforesaid."

These Resolutions passed the Senate, but were laid on the table in the Commons; so no steps were directed to be taken against the institution.

We suppose there can be no doubt of the solvency of the Farmer's Bank. It was natural under the circumstances, that the notes of the Bank should undergo some depreciation; but the occasion for this has passed away, we trust not again to return. The Directors of the institution are gentlemen of character and property, and must be deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding for the future every appearance even of a violation of their charter.

THE "OAK-CITY GUARDS."

A meeting of the citizens of this city was held at the City Hall, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer military company, P. F. Pescud, Esq., in the chair.

The liveliest feeling pervaded the meeting, and between seventy and eighty names were enrolled.

A letter from Walter Gwynn, Jun., Esq., was read, expressive of the regret of his father, Col. Walter Gwynn, at his inability to accept the command of the company, from his other numerous engagements, but stating that the Col. heartily approved of the movement, and would cheerfully render all aid in his power, as opportunity offered.

A committee was appointed to select an appropriate name for the company, who, in a few moments, reported—the "Oak-City Guards."

An election of officers was then entered into, which resulted as follows:—Captain, CHAS. C. SCOTT, Esq.; 1st Lieutenant, Col. E. YARBROUGH, jr.; 2d Lieutenant, SEATON GALES, Esq.; 3d Lieutenant, ISAAC PROCTOR, Esq.; Orderly-Sergeant, W. E. ALLEY, Esq.; Surgeon, Dr. JOS. J. W. TUCKER.

Committees were appointed to draft by-laws, &c., for the government of the company; to report upon a suitable uniform; and to wait upon the citizens generally to solicit their countenance and support in the equipment of the company.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

☞ The Know Nothings find the *viva voce* system of voting in Virginia a serious impediment in their way. As the Washington Union truly observes, "a man may flatter himself with being able to strike down his bosom friend where the secret ballot exists; but this will not be so easy in the Old Dominion, where every voter must speak out his choice. Men are still living who have seen Madison and Monroe standing up before the judges and proclaiming their choice for the humblest officer, in the midst of their fellow-citizens. Under this system of suffrage Washington and Jefferson voted; and it is easy to realize how fondly the Virginians cling to an usage at once so ancient and so honored. The Union continues—

"The know-nothings feel that this is a sad obstacle in their pathway, and they have resorted to every means which ingenuity could invent to surmount it. It tries them by a severe and searching test. It prevents them from cheating ther neighbors and friends. They cannot stand up, unabashed, before the world, and strike down better men, in all probability, than themselves, for entertaining the liberal notions of Jefferson and Washington, or for the accident of birth or the choice of religion. Accordingly, they resort to the scandalous method of selecting their candidates in their secret dens, and then of going into public meetings, as whigs or democrats—"citizens" they call themselves—and carrying these candidates over the heads of the old parties. Forewarned is forearmed. Let the people of the southern States look to their imperilled rights. Let them observe well this daring scheme of oath-bound plotters. Let them watch the men who fix nominations in the dark, and then try to foist them upon the people in their regular meetings. The democrats have the burden of the fight on their shoulders They should beware that know-nothings do not control their proceedings under the guise of democrats. Better defeat a thousand times than that they should be deluded by a band of internal and reckless foes."

STEAMBOAT AND ROANOKE ROAD. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, held at Portsmouth on the 22d inst., Dr. William Collins was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. M. Robinson, M. N. Falls, S. M. Wilson, And. Joyner, T. Taylor, and J. M. M. Smith, Directors. T. Taylor, Esq., was chosen Attorney of the Company, and Mr. Whitney, the Treasurer, has resigned, to take effect 1st of July.

☞ The Republican Convention of Maine has nominated Anson P. Morrile, for Governor. The attendance was large and great harmony prevailed.

MR. WISE—VIRGINIA.

All eyes are now turned upon Virginia, the mother of States, to see what will be her action in a crisis so full of peril to the Union and to the rights of the slaveholding States. Thus far Mr. Wise, the able, the eloquent, and gallant candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, has encountered no *open* opposition; but there can be no doubt that midnight arrangements are being made to bring out a candidate against him, and the people are to be asked to vote for this candidate at a day's warning or so, and thus, if he should be elected, commit their destinies to the keeping of a secret organization based on principles of proscription, hatred and vengeance. Thanks to the open vote, the people of Virginia will know *who* it is that belongs to this secret association!—and we trust these Know Nothings will not only be overwhelmned at the approaching election, but that they will be *marked* and known in the future in that State, as they deserve to be marked and known in all the States, as the formenters of hatred between races and sects, and as the unscrupulous deceivers of the people with a view to obtaining for themselves the offices and honors of the country—not caring, so these things are obtained, what becomes either of the public interest or the Protestant faith.

We copy, from the Washington Correspondence of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald and Express, the following graphic account of Mr. Wise's late speech at Alexandria, Virginia. Speaking of the appearance of Mr. Wise before the audience, the Correspondent says:

"Thunder is a weak word to express the wild roar that went up from 2000 throats, 4000 heeled boats, 4000 hands, with any number of Mount Vernon and Monticello canes, until the vaulted roof echoed, the windows shook and the gas flames flared as in a storm. The MAN stepped to the front of the stage. Hush and silence, unbroken and almost oppressive, succeeded. He began by an allusion to his fatigues and ill health, and an appeal to the courtesy and forbearance of Virginians. Next he alluded to his former address to them, fourteen years ago, when they run in the "District State"—now they were in the "Old Dominion." Then the goose plucked the grass in their streets, their wharves were silent and were rapidly hurrying to decay. Now the rattle and bustle of trade shook their pavements, and the forest of masts in their harbor were an eloquent symbol of what that re-annexation to the Mother State had done for them. He alluded to the historical association of the city, spoke of her neighborhood to the tomb of Washington, of her seat next to the Capitol of the Union, of her prospects in the future, of the hope of Virginia in her, and the efforts for her.—This exordium, delivered in his matchless style, and with an exhibition of real feeling, brought down the house, time and again, and won for him the attention of the immense and crowded audience. I cannot undertake to follow him through his speech. I would as soon hope to follow the lightning that leaps down from heaven to burn upon the mountain summit, or the bird of Jove as he soars to the sun. In the glorious imagery, the sublime thought and the gorgeous yet graceful elocution, he resembled that emblem bird. In the withering scorn, the scathing sarcasm, the fierceness of his denunciation he was like that leaping thunderbolt.

For three hours did this remarkable man, by the power of his matchless eloquence sway the feelings of that immense throng, as the waves are swayed by the storm. At times, all eyes were moist—again laughter rang throughout the hall—then the teeth were clenched, and heavy breathing told of muttered curses upon whoever, or whatever he hurled his anathemas. I shall never forget it as long as I live. I wouldn't exchange the memory and the varied emotions of those three hours for those of any year of my political history.

In one part of his speech (on the land system) he spoke of the "men of the west," and sir, western men, never were more truthfully, feelingly and thrillingly complimented. It went through the crowd like an electric shock—and cheer on cheer for the gallant west shook the hall. The crowd outside, as if in sympathy, took up the shout, and a deafening roar of voice came up from the street.

Mr. Wise is about 48 or 50 years of age, spare built, five feet, 11 inches high—light auburn hair—eagle grey eye, acquiline nose, and large expressive mouth, with thin firm looking lips. His voice is not strong, but he has a fine command over it, as well as his features, and his hissing whisper of scorn, seemed to cool itself in every ear, while his tones were pleasant in reasoning, and deep and impressive in his flights of fancy. His forehead is not high, nor broad, nor pale—but, nevertheless, it is unmistakeably intellectual. He was evidently not in good plight, and may not have looked to me as he does in health. Mason, Hunter, Dodge, Jones, Henn, Richardson, and numerous other Senators and members were present. Thousands went down, but few were fortunate enough to get seats. 12 o'clock found us all at home. Were not this letter too long now, I would give you some funny incidents of the return trip. PAPOOSE.

[Mr. Wise is in his 49th year.—*Enquirer*.]

☞ We have devoted and shall continue to devote considerable space to the secret organization known as the Know Nothings, *alias* the American Party, *alias* the Supreme Order of the Star-Spangled Banner. We are governed in this matter, as in others, by a high sense of public duty; and we shall go right forward in the discharge of that duty, without reference to men. Some of our personal friends, it is true, are members of this nefarious organization; we regret it, but still our duty must be performed. We do not expect to indulge in personalities—we desire to avoid them; yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, unless a decided change should occur in the tactics and prospects of this secret organization, the ensuing campaign in this State will be one of the bitterest in our annals. Our friends, by consulting the Democratic platform and the Constitutions of the United States and of North Carolina, will always know where to find us. We neither make double tracks nor tracks backward.

☞ The Wilmington Commercial boasts that Gen. Duff Green is out in a letter in favor of the Know Nothings. Why, who has any confidence in Duff Green? Has he not been in all parties, the servant of all, then the attempted master of all, and at last discarded by all? Hurrah, we say again, for the party—the American midnight party—which repudiates old party hacks like Duff Green and Loring, and would have the people believe that they are of the essence of political integrity and honesty! So Mr. Rayner and Gen. Duff Green are together again; once they were in the ranks of the State's rights men, now they are leaders in a party which makes proscription on account of religion and birth one of its main objects. "Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away ambition!*"

☞ The Washington News puts the Southern people on their guard against the rumor that the Know-Nothing Council of New York have expelled all the Seward members. This rumor is no doubt false, and was started only to deceive the South. Again we say to our friends, *beware of these so-called Know-Nothings!* We cannot be mistaken in the belief that they are the most dangerous organization which ever gained foothold in the Southern States.

☞ The Captions of the Laws of the late Legislature of this State, now in circulation in the papers, were prepared for the Standard office. No other office here prepared captions. The Register has given us credit for them; but other papers in the State, so far as we have observed, have omitted to do so. The omission was doubtless unintentional.

LETTER FROM MR. FAISON.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from Thomas I. Faison, Esq., the Senator from Sampson, in relation to the course he deemed it his duty to pursue in the late Legislature:

To the Editors of the Standard: Without any desire to become conspicuous—for it would have displayed a want of judgment and a proper sense of propriety in me to have attempted to instruct or entertain by any speeches I could have made in the Senate of North Carolina, composed as it was on one side of such men as Graham, Rayner, Gilmer, Haughton, Morisey, Ashe, Cherry, and Davis, and on the other of such men as Biggs, Speaker Winslow, Hoke, Fisher, Coleman, Boyd, Bower, Walker, Graves, Wilder, McDowell, Clark, and many others of high attainments—I therefore contented myself to raise my voice only where the immediate interests of my constituents were concerned; and I now ask permission through your columns to make known to my constituents the course I pursued during the Legislature, believing it to be the duty of a representative at all times to render an account of his stewardship to his constituents.

I was not instructed by them to pursue any particular course, but they expected I would vote for Free Suffrage and two Democrats for the United States' Senate; and in that expectation they have not been disappointed.

With regard to internal improvements, both Whigs and Democrats have made it a common measure; and as it was clearly indicated by the Convention which nominated Gov. Bragg for Governor, (and no doubt secured him votes in the west,) that our party would support internal improvements, which Gov. Bragg so patriotically recommended in his inaugural address, I felt it not only my duty as a member of said Convention, but as a true North Carolinian, to cast my vote for the eastern and western extensions of the so-called Central Railroad—more especially the western extension. Believing it to be an act of justice to our western brethren to afford them all the facilities possible to reach a market with the products of their soil, it would have been selfish in me as an eastern man not to have extended the hand of fellowship to them. When we contemplate the benefits derived from a liberal scheme of internal improvements, we must not only calculate the profits in dollars, but remember that our social feelings are strengthened, the mind expanded, and information disseminated throughout the land.

Seeing that it was the fixed purpose of the Legislature to raise the taxes, and that necessity required it, I made up my mind that the people would be better served, and there would be more equity in a general distribution of public favor. I therefore supported some side works—among them the Fayetteville and Greensborough Road, to extend to Beaufort harbor, which would have run through Sampson County. I used every exertion in my power, as you can testify, to procure the passage of the bill; but it was most violently assailed by the friends of the Central Road and by eastern gentlemen, and was finally *Outlawed* and killed on the third reading, in the House of Commmons. I think the opposition was uncalled for, they having obtained all they desired, and then, under the pretext of being great economists, placed their fingers on the keyhole of the public chest. I was chagrined at first, but I hope they will be more generous hereafter.

I voted for the re-charter of the State and Cape Fear Banks, for the Claredon Bank, Fayetteville, and for an increase of the stock in the Commercial Bank, believing that the trade of Wilmington demanded it, that being our market town. I also voted for the Greensborough Bank, there being an increase of trade at that point, and as I thought they needed more capital; and besides I owed a debt of gratitude, which I was anxious to discharge, to the noble and generous-hearted Gilmer—this being a favorite project of his—for the hearty support he had given to our project. And I must not forget here to remark that I feel under many obligations to Gen. Bynum and Mr. Baxter for their able advocacy of a measure (the Fayetteville and Beaufort road) of such importance to my constituents and to the State at large.

I was conscientious in the votes I gave. If I erred—and I know that I am not infallible—it was an error of the head, and not of the heart.

As I shall soon be with my constituents, I shall not trouble you further.

Believe me Truly Yours,
THOS. I. FAISON.

DEBOW'S REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY.

We have received the February number of this interesting and valuble work. The leading articles are upon Slavery at the South, Southern Society, Cuba, The Sandwich Islands, The Slave Trade, The Present Hard Times, Progress of the United States, The Mineral Resources of the United States, Education in our Country, with a great variety of Commercial and Agricultural Statistics, &c. The work is published monthly, 144 pages, at New Orleans and Washington, at $5 per annum. Its most important papers, for the last eight years, have been condensed into three handsome octavo volumes, which are delivered without postage for $6.

☞ The Wilmington Commercial refers to Gen. Houston, Adams, of Mississippi, Commodore Stockton of New Jersey, and Broome, of New Jersey, as *Democratic* Know Nothings. Very well—perhaps they are. But what of it? These gentlemen would like to be President; but they will chase the bubble many a long, long day without catching it. If they have joined the midnight Order referred to, they are, for the time being, out of the Democratic party; and if Houston or Stockton (we take no account of such as Adams and Broome) should set themselves against the old Democratic party of Jefferson, Jackson, or Polk, they will go down so low that the hand of resurrection can never reach them. The Democratic party deeply regrets to have to part with any of its members; but better a sacrifice and a loss of them by thousands than a departure from its principles. Men die, but principles are immortal.

A MODEL SUBSCRIBER. A friend writes us from Surry County as follows:

"I enclose you $2, for which please continue my subscription to the Standard. I have been a subscribey to newspapers ever since I was quite a boy, and have *invariably* paid in advance. How many of your subscribers can say as much?"

"The King of Belgium is a *protestant*, through his subjects are mostly *catholics*."

The King of Saxony is a *catholic*, though the greater part of his subjects are *protestant*.

"The King of Greece is a *catholic*, though most of his subjects are of the *Greek church*."

"Of the 15,500,000 European subjects of Sultan of Turkey, 11,370,000 are of the Greek church, and 260,000 are catholics—only 3,800,000 are Mahometans. *See the American Almanac for* 1855, *page* 317.

It is not very astonishing that the *catholic* Belgians have not, long since, devoured their poor *protestant* king, and that the catholic king of Saxony has not subjected his protestant subjects to the tortures of the inquisition. It really seems probable that in modern times, catholic subjects are not all cannibals—and there seems to be some reason to doubt whether catholic kings are much greater tyrants, after all, than protestant ones.

These things were not so, it is said, in the dark ages. Hence our learned know nothings have come to the very sage conclusion that matters can be no better now.

Any Rip Van Winkle, waking after a nap of several centuries, might come to the same wise conclusion.

Saxony is in the very heart of protestant Christendom. What fools the protestant people of Germany must be, to tolerate in their midst, the reign of a catholic king! Verily they are not so blindly bigoted as our own know nothings.

Haverhill Republican.

KNOW NOTHING MOVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. The friends of Com. Stockton for the Presidency, and Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, for the Vice Presidency, in Philadelphia, are commencing to work in earnest. Many meetings are called and clubs organized in different wards, to urge their claims upon the Know-Nothing party.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1855.

Veto of the French Spoliation Bill—Indignation wasted—Collins's Line—the Government sold to a monopoly—Reduction of the Tariff passed in the House—Texas indemnity—Board of Claims—European alliance against the United States—Impertinent interference—Pacific Railroad Bill—Debate on Slavery—a bill to protect U. S. officers in the discharge of their duty—A band of traitors—Renewal of anti-Slavery excitement at the North—A preconcerted movement—Mind of the South made up—Close of the Session.

As I intimated in my last the President sent back to the House of Representatives the French Spoliation Bill with his objections. The message is an able one, at once defending the country from the charge of disregarding its duties to real claimants, and proving conclusively that our Government never became responsible either legally or morally for these claims. It is urged by the friends of the Bill, that it became responsible for them through the Treaty with France negotiated in 1800, yet these claims were pressed on that Government subsequently, and in 1803, she agreed to pay certain classes of them, in fact, all that she would admit to be just claims. Great efforts were made here to compel the President to sign the Bill and plans arranged to raise a tremendous howl of indignation against him for performing a duty imposed upon him by the Constitution, but the reasons assigned for his disapproval are so conclusive that the plans have failed decidedly. The Intelligencer attacks the veto power, but has attempted no refutation of the President's objections to the Bill.

The struggle in the House over the Mail Steamer appropriation Bill ended by adopting an amendment repealing the right of Congress to give notice of discontinuance of the increased compensation, thus confirming for the balance of the ten years, the term of the original contract, the present largess of nearly a million of dollars a year to this Steamship line to Liverpool. In fact the amendment adopted plainly contemplates it as a permanent arrangement hereafter, and the law will be so construed; and thus the Government is virtually sold to the interests of a New York Steamship Company. It has not yet been acted on by the Senate, but it will most probably pass that body without serious opposition.

The House of Representatives has been engaged until last evening in the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. A large number of amendments as usual have been added, and among others, as I anticipated, an amendment has been agreed to by a decided majority reducing the duties on imports twenty per cent. The effort to get up the tariff bill as a separate measure having failed its friends seized the first opportunity to place on an appropriation bill by way of a rider. I have no doubt now it will become a law. Thus this Congress has taken an important step towards securing an economical administration of the Government by reducing the revenue to a figure which will offer less inducement to speculators in their efforts to deplete the Treasury of a surplus.

The veto message of the President was acted on on Monday, when there were for the bill 113, against it 86—not two-thirds, so the bill failed to become a law. The Senate having disagreed to the amendments of the House to the Texas Indemnity Bill cutting it down from eight and a half to six and a half millions, a committee of conference was ordered, who agreed to split the difference nearly and make the sum seven millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Representatives of Texas in both Houses have agreed to this compromise, and it is hoped that this troublesome question of Texan indemnity is now definitely settled.

The Senate bill to organize a Board of claims to ascertain upon the principles of equity the amount due claimants by the Government, passed the House without amendment and now only awaits the sanction of the President to become a law. The decisions of the Board will not carry with them the payments of the claims admitted, but Congress will be relieved from the constant applications of claimants, and has reserved to itself the right to appropriate the money for their payment, and consequently the right to revise the decisions of the Board. With this check, it appears that the Board will be one of great advantage to the country and to those who have just claims against the Government.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Cass delivered his views upon the alliance between England and France, and its relations to this Government. He commented at length upon the passage in Napoleon's recent speech to the French Chambers, reiterating a former declaration by Lord Clarendon, in the English House of Parliament, that the alliance had in view not merely the settlement of the Eastern question, but the interests of the two countries everywhere in both hemispheres. He recounted the many annoying interferences with our Diplomacy wherever it encountered England and France, and deduced from them a conclusive argument that these Governments have undertaken to extend their ideas of a balance of power to this Continent, and intend in every mode to impede the growth, injure the influence, and check the commercial progress of this country. That these countries look upon our Republic with distrust not unmingled with fear, is very probably true, and whatever they can accomplish by diplomacy to thwart our purposes, they will certainly attempt; but they cannot go so far as to provoke us to war without involving their own interests and the prosperity of both these countries.

A long discussion on the Pacific Railroad occupied two or three day's time of the Senate, ending in the passage of the bill providing for the construction of three roads—the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. I do not believe that the bill can be passed through the House, nor if it could, is it probable that the means can be raised to build either road. To start three roads at once is preposterous. Time will be when a road to the Pacific will be a commercial necessity, but that time has not yet arrived. The country between Missouri and California must be settled, and the Indians driven out before the road can be built.

A debate involving the questions of Slavery, Know Nothingism, and other kindred isms, sprung up in the Senate on yesterday, and continued until 12 o'clock at night. A bill was taken up, which was introduced some time ago, to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States. Several of the Northern States have passed laws, the object of which is to nullify the fugitive slave law, by imposing penalties upon Marshals and other officers of the United States, who may aid in its execution. The bill provides that suits brought against them for the performance of any duties as officers of the U. S., shall be removable from the State Courts to the Circuit or District Courts of the United States. The Abolitionists sprung upon the bill with eager avidity, although they attempted to postpone its consideration on the ground of not being prepared for its discussion. It was proved, however, that the whole thing was preconcerted on their part—their speeches prepared, and that each had agreed upon what he intended to say. Mr. Douglas seemed the object of their attack, but if they have not the hides of a rhinoceros they must have been very sick of the business before the distinguished Senator from Illinois got through with them. I have never heard a severer excoriation than he inflicted upon them. The indignation of the Senate may be gathered from some remarks by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, with reference to a long speech from Mr. Gilette. At the commencement of his remarks he urged that the measure was precipitated upon him, yet he read a long speech that had taken him at least a week to prepare. Mr. Jones denounced them personally as a band of traitors. At 12 o'clock at night the bill passed by a vote of 29 to 9. The opponents were Brainerd, Chase, Cooper, Fessenden, Gillette, Seward, Sumner, Wade and Wilson. A glorious band, indeed!

As the movement on the part of the Abolitionists was preconcerted, it is apparent that they did not intend to let the session pass over without making an effort to excite the country, and hence the sudden discussion of this question. A similar scene will follow in the House when the bill reaches that body. These abolition disunionists would keep alive the anti-slavery fanaticism of the North for their own ulterior purposes. Their first object is to nullify the fugitive slave law in the Northern States, and the next to repeal that law. The South has already marked out a course for herself in that contingency, and hence there is no necessity for any agitation of the question there as to her rights under the Constitution. The South will watch the movements of the North, and when that law is repealed she will refuse longer to hold political fellowship with the traitors.

One week longer will close the session. Of course, more work will be passed into next week than has been done during the whole previous part of the session. What bills may be passed in the confusion of the few remaining days cannot be foreseen; the country can only hope that its interests will not suffer too much through hasty legislation.

MECKLENBURG.

For the Standard.

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

March 11th, Jackson.
" 18th, Murfreesborough.
" 15th, Woodville, Bertie County.
" 18th, Windsor.
" 20th, Colerain.
" 22nd, Gatesville.
" 25th, Edenton.
" 27th, Hertford.
" 30th, Woodville, Perquimans County.
April 1st, Elizabeth City.
" 4th, St. Luke's, Washington County.
" 6th, Plymouth.
" 8th, Pettigraw's Chapel.
" 15th, Raleigh.

Recent demonstrations of the existence of a volcano in Arkansas have been the cause of much uneasiness and anxiety to a portion of the inhabitants of that State. The subterranean fires appear to be located in a mountain, about five miles from Waldron, in Scott county. Three explosions lately occurred in one week; they were very loud and terrific; threw up stones and earth; filled the atmosphere with dust and smoke, and caused the earth to quake for miles around. One of the reports was heard at a distance of forty or fifty miles. The earth on the mountains is represented as having sunk to a considerable depth.

THE WHIG PARTY. The New York Express (whig) thinks it rather ominous of the fate of the whig party that in the two old whig States, which were the homes of Clay and Webster, it has been virtually abandoned, the whig delegation in Congress from Massachusetts having deserted the protective system, and in Kentucky a refusal having been made to call a Whig State Convention.

WILLIS HESTER. We notice that the Supreme Court has declared there was no error in the case of Willis Hester from Chatham county. Hester was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung for negro stealing in Orange County, but proceedings were stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court. We presume that the sentence will now be executed.

DIED,

Suddenly, in this City, on Thursday night last, Mrs. Jennett Hogg, the estimable and excellent wife of Dr. Thos. D. Hogg.

At his residence, near this City, on Friday night last, Col. J. T. C. Watt. He was buried at Raleigh, with Masonic honors.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NORFOLK, Feb. 24th, 1855.

FLOUR—Arrives more freely, though the demand is equal to the supply, and sales are readily made at $9¾ for S. F.; 10 for Extra; and $10¾ @ 10¾ for Family.

COTTON—Not so active as last week. Offers are made freely at 8c. with few buyers.

CORN—Is in good demand, and we quote Mixed at 78c.; White 80 @ 81c.; Yellow 87c.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2 @ $2 25; Rosin (com.) $1 37 @ $1 50; No. 1 and 2 $1 75 @ 2 50; Spts. Turp. 40 @ 42c.

STAVES—R. O. Hhds. $57; W. O. Hhd $50; Pipe $60 @ $65; Heading $52 @ $55.

LIME—Thos. $1 15 @ 1 20; W. C. $1 31 @ 1 37.

MOLASSES—Cuba in Hhds. 25 @ 26c.; N. O. new crop 30 @ 31c.

PEAS—Clay in demand 80 @ 82½c; B. E. 95c.

SALT—Fine $1 70 @ 1 75; G. A. $1 37 @ $1 40.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

February 24.

TURPENTINE—No sales since yesterday's report that we hear of, and none offering on market. There is a fair enquiry from buyers at last quotations—$2 60 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard, ₱ 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Further sales were made yesterday of 100 bbls. at 37 cents ₱ gallon: and this morning 53 bbls. at same price. Sellers generally are holding at 38 cents, but at the time of closing our enquiries there appears to be no disposition on the part of buyers to operate at over 37 cents.

ROSIN—250 bbls. Common sold this morning at $1 05 for large size bbls.

TAR—No receipts of Tar for a day or two past, and no sales to report. There is a fair demand at $2 ₱ bbl.

COTTON—Sales yesterday and this morning of 55 bales middling quality at 8 cts. ₱ lb.

POTATOES—55 bbls. Irish Planting Potatoes (slightly damaged) sold at auction this morning at from $2 25 to $3 ₱ bbl. *Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Feb. 24, 1855.

We make few or no changes in the produce market—prices are more regular. There is a good supply of Bacon, price 9 to 10 cts. Corn slightly improved, with good demand. Receipts of Cotton large during the week—market rather feeble at 7 to 7 ¾. Flour market steady without change—supply good.

Sales of Spirits Turpentine at 53 cents. Raw do without change. *Obs.*

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE SPRING SESSION OF 1855, THE 25th, UNDER the present Principal; will commence on Monday the 8th, of January. Board $45, Washing $5. Tuition as heretofore—Particulars to be had from Circulars and Catalogues, which will be sent on application.

Pupils coming by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will be conveyed from Franklinton depot to Louisburg without charge, provided the Principal is previously notified of the time of their arrival.

A. H. RAY, *Principal.*

Feb. 24, 1855. 1063—w5w.

LOST.—A few days ago, a Gold Shirt-wristband Button. The finder will be very liberally rewarded, even to the value of the Button. Any information also rewarded. The Button was a gift. Please call at the Standard Office.

Raleigh, Feb. 27. wlw

READ THIS!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE Firm of Evans & Cooke must come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Raleigh, Feb. 28, 1855. 28—

NOTICE.—ON SATURDAY, THE 3D OF MARCH, the negroes belonging to the estate of the late Jeremiah Nixon, will be hired at the Court House, in Wake county, for the balance of the year, until the first day of January next.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON, *Adm'r.*

February 27, 1855. 28—

CHESAPEAKE FEMALE COLLEGE.

HAMPTON, VA.

REV. M. R. FORY, A. M., President.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL commence on the first day of June, 1855, in the new edifice on the College premises. There will be a full and experienced Faculty, the most superior educational facilities, and ample accommodations for all the departments. The object in opening thus late in the session is to afford to young ladies the advantages of a residence where they can not only escape the debilitating influences of summer, but enjoy, in an extraordinary degree, and at LITTLE EXPENSE, the benefits of sea bathing and pure air, while prosecuting their studies.

Terms for a session of twenty weeks, payable in advance. Primary Department $12. Higher English $15. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish and German, each $7. Drawing, Embroidery and Crayon, each $8. Maccon Piano and Guitar, each $20. Use of Piano $3. Use of Guitar $2. Scientific Lectures $1 50. School

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

CHAP. CVIII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five

For invalid pensions, under various acts, three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, ninety-six thousand dollars

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ten thousand dollars

For pensions to widows, under acts of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, fifty-six thousand dollars

For pensions and half-pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred dollars

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

CHAP. CIX.—An Act making Provision for the Postal Service in the State of California and in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorised to empower the special agents of the Post-Office Department in the State of California, and in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, to appoint letter carriers for the delivery of letters from any post-office in the said State or Territories, and to allow any letter-carrier so appointed to demand and receive a sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter, not more than may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed: *Provided*, That not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspaper, or ounce of other mailable matter. All such appointments may be determined, and rates of compensation modified within the limits aforesaid, whenever the same is found expedient in the opinion of the appointing agent: *And it is further provided*, That all such appointments and contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and upon notice to any carrier of his rejection by the Postmaster-General, his appointment and contract shall be determined; and that all the letter-carriers appointed in pursuance of this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided*, That no letter or letters or other mailable matter shall be delivered by any postmaster to said carriers, unless requested in writing by the person or persons to whom said letters or other mailable matter may be directed

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every letter-carrier route which may be established under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a post-route during its continuance; and the provisions contained in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth sections of an act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Post-Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the fifth and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post-roads, and for other purposes," approved August thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, are hereby made applicable to said letter-carrier routes

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the dead letters which may accumulate in the post offices in said State and Territories after the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to be returned in periods not less than quarter-yearly to the post-office at San Francisco, to be there opened and examined under the direction of the postmaster of that office, who shall, according to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, return to the Post-Office department such of said letters as shall be found to contain money, valuable papers, or matters of consequence, to be disposed of according to law, and destroy such letters as shall be found to contain nothing of value: *Provided, however*, That no dead letter shall be opened which the postal arrangements of the United States with foreign countries require to be returned unopened to such countries respectively

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General may allow to the postmasters in said State and Territories from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, such sums out of the postages collected at their respective offices as will, in addition to the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, be sufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses of their offices

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of postmasters in the State of California and Territory of Oregon, serving as such previous to the thirtieth of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to allow to such postmasters all just and reasonable expenses incurred by them in and about the business of their respective offices and the discharge of their official duties: *Provided*, That no allowance shall be made whereby the United States shall be charged with any indebtedness whatsoever

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

CHAP. CX.—An Act to ascertain and adjust the Titles to certain Lands in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office at Vincennes, together with a fit and proper person, learned in the law, and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commissioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, granted by the resolve of the twenty-ninth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and the act of the third of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes, and the Illinois country in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions," and the several acts in aid of, and supplementary thereto

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every such claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or subdivision thereof, shall, within six months after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided for, file his claim in writing, with the said register, in which he shall specifically set forth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions, shall give notice by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the said lands of his readiness to receive applications of claimants, to which notice shall be attached the instructions of the said commissioner

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That such commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the said board, shall be regularly entered by the register in a book kept for that purpose, together with the evidence adduced in each particular case, upon which their decisions have been made

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any part, or subdivision thereof, who can produce to such commissioners a regular chain of title from the original confirmee to himself, or who can show to their satisfaction a continuous and connected possession in himself and those under whom he claims, for a period of twenty years or more, next preceding the filing of his claim, or can show such a claim or title as would, in the courts of Indiana, bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall, on or before the first day of September eighteen hundred and fifty-five, transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, wit a like statement of the evidence and the reason of such rejection

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, upon the receipt of such transcript, shall issue a patent to each claimant so confirmed in his title by the said commissioners; and where any such claims have been rejected the said commissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, and may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, reverse such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claimant: *Provided*, That this right to revise shall not extend to those claims rejected, where the same lands have been confirmed by the said board to some other claimant: *And provided further*, That the patents so issued shall only be a relinquishment of the title of the United States, and shall not be construed into an abridgment of the rights of third persons

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioner appointed by the President, shall receive a compensation of eight dollars per day, for each and every he may be engaged in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, and the register and receiver shall receive such compensation for their services, as may be just and proper in the discretion of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this act

APPROVED, July 27, 1854

CHAP. CLIX.—An Act supplementary to an Act entitled "An Act to authorize Notaries Public to take and certify Oaths, Affirmations and Acknowledgements in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the powers and authority conferred in and by the above recited act, approved September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, upon notaries public in the States and Territories be and the same are hereby vested in notaries public within the District of Columbia

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That notaries public be and they are hereby authorized to take depositions and do such other acts in relation to evidence to be used in the courts of the United States, in the same manner and with the same effect, as commissioners to take acknowledgements of bail and affidavits may now lawfully take or do

APPROVED, July 29, 1854

CHAP. CLXVII.—An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for the fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the pay of Superintendents of Indian Affairs, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the President may, from time to time, in his discretion, remove or change the location of any of the superintendencies now or hereafter to be established by law

For the pay of the several Indian Agents, per acts of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

For pay of three Indian Sub-Agents for California, at an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars each, four thousand five hundred dollars

For pay of four Indian Sub-Agents in Oregon Territory, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, four thousand dollars

For pay of two Indian Sub-Agents in Washington Territory, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, two thousand dollars

For pay of three Indian Agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand two hundred dollars

For pay of two Indian Sub-Agents in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars

For salaries of six Agents, authorized by this act, at the rate of fifteen dollars per annum each, the sum of nine thousand dollars

For the pay of Interpreters, per acts of the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, twenty-eight thousand dollars

For pay of six Interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, three thousand dollars

For pay of six Interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, for six months, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars

For the pay of Clerk to Superintendent in California, per act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars

For erecting buildings for Indian Agents in Washington Territory, five thousand dollars

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars

For the reappropriation for expenses of the removal of the Catawba Indians to the west of the Mississippi River, and of settling and subsisting them one year in their new homes, provided that a home shall first be obtained for them, and that they shall be removed only with their own consent, five thousand dollars

To the Christian Indians.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars

To the Chippewas of Saginaw.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars

For permanent annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars

For permanent provisions for the support of blacksmiths, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars

For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars

Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.—For education during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars

Choctaws.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, for support of light-horsemen, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the ninth article of the treaty of twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars

Chickasaws.—For payment to the Chickasaw Nation in full of the expenses of their commissioners in negotiating the treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as stipulated in the ninth article of said treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of the twenty-fifth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars

Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.—For eighteenth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments in goods, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the establishment of three smiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, and seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, one thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the purchase of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including pay of two smiths, and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty two, one thousand dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand two hundred dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars

For thirteenth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars

Cumanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, of the Arkansas River. For first of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars

For expenses of the transportation of the first of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-seventh of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the goods, provisions, and agricultural implements which may be purchased and transported out of moneys hereby appropriated, shall not be delivered until the said tribes of Indians shall have assented to the amendments of the Senate of the United States to the said treaty, on account of which they are procured

Delawares.—For the expenses of surveying the lands, as provided in the second article of the treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-five cents

For the first of eight equal instalments for payment of five chiefs, per third and sixth articles of the treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

For the first of two instalments per fourth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, seventy-four thousand dollars

For the purchase of four sections of land for the Christian Indians, per thirteenth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, six thousand four hundred dollars

For payment, under the direction of the President of the United States, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the said Christian Indians shall release the United States from all claims or demands for land or money arising under the third and fourth articles of the agreement of the eight of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, made with said Indians, the payments of six thousand four hundred dollars and one thousand six hundred dollars, as above provided, being in lieu thereof, and in full consideration of the same

Iowas.—For the expenses of surveying, as provided in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents

For the payment of a portion of the one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars due the Iowas, under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, to be applied as an agricultural fund, per ninth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the appropriation herein made "for interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight," be reduced to the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars

For the payment in consideration of removal to their reservation, and of a release of all claims per twelfth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars

Kickapoos.—For the expenses of selecting the reservation provided in the first article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for surveying and marking the exterior lines of the same, one thousand dollars

For the first instalments of interest at five per centum on one hundred thousand dollars for education, per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars

For the payment of this sum as the first instalment in money, per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, twenty-five thousand dollars

For the payment for improvements and the expenses of appraising the same on the land ceded, per fourth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand dollars

For removal and subsistence and in consideration of a release of all claims per eight article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—For expenses of selecting reservation provided for in the first article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for surveying and marking the exterior lines of the same, five hundred dollars

For the first of four instalments, per second article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, fifteen thousand dollars

For removal and subsistence and in satisfaction of all claims and demands, per sixth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars

For defraying the expenses of the Creek Delegation now in the city of Washington, and with whom a treaty has lately been concluded, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents

Creeks.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the sevent of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eighteen hundred and forty dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments for the pay of two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars

For eighteenth of twenty instalments, for iron and steel for shops, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars

For twenty-fourth of thirty-three instalments for education, stipulated in the thirtieth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and the seventh article of the treaty of fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars

For interest on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-third of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars

For eleventh of twenty instalments for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars

For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred add thirty-three, two hundred and seventy dollars

For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars

For the expenses of running and marking the eastern boundary line of the Creek country west of the Arkansas, eight thousand dollars

Delawares.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treatp of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the private article of supplemental treaty of the twenty fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in the supplemental article to the treaty of the twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sect ons of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of the nineteenth of January, two thousand three hundred and four dollars

Florida Indians, or Seminoles.—For eleventh of fifteen instalments in goods, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars

For eleventh of fifteen instalments in money, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fourth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars

Iowas.—For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars

Kansas.—For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars

Miamies.—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five thousand dollars

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars

For permanent provision for pay of miller, in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and the fifth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, six hundred dollars

For fourteenth of twenty instalments in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars

For permanent provision for payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth of November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars

For permanent provision for agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars

Eel River (Miamies.)—For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars

Menomonies.—For nineteenth of twenty instalments, as annuity, in money, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars

For nineteenth of twenty instalments for two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the third of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars

(To be continued)

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, February 1, '55

A.
Anderson, Alonzo
Allen, Mrs M. B.
Adams, John
Adams, Miss S.
Adams, A.
Anderson, (Negro)
Anderson, Melville

B.
Bishop, G. W. 2
Brown, W. J.
Bracket, E
Betts, Alvin
Beason, Isaac
Biddle, Miss M S 3
Brown, Henry
Bolton, Husy
Belvin, Wm A
Butler, Miss A
Butler, John
Bell, Jno F
Bobbett, Jno R
Browning, Sam'l R
Blaisdell, W B
Bullock, J K
Brown, H G
Brisleu, Barnard
Bamford, Thomas
Byran, Jno W 2
Bevins, J D
Bryant, Miss Mary
Bradley, Jno C 2
Banks, Thomas
Blake, A M
Belvin, George H
Beal, J H
Bashford, James
Bartley, Parthania
Brown, Jos B 2
Baker, G H
Bickel, Wm O
Bell, Hilliard
Bason, Dr
Betts, A W 8

C.
Carnell, Jas M
Cannon, Bernard
Carter, Ed
Cooper, Matthew
Clayton, L T 2
Child, L D
Carter, D M
Clarke, H J B
Curtiman, Jno F
Craft, T C
Cooper, Ned
Cuthen, J H G M
Cooke, Jos W
Crown, Dr Chas L
Conrad, Ed R
Collins, Col Jno
Cooke, Jos F
Cain, Wm
Champion, Jas

D.
Davis, Geo W

E.
Edney, B M
Earp, Mrs M 2

F.
Fraser, Alexander 3
Furgeson, Robt
Ferrill, Eli
Foster, Roger
Francis, Peter

G.
Garvey, Michael
Griffice, W M
Gallagher, Neel
Green, J B
Garrard, Thompson
Gregory, Mason
Gaston, Miss Martha
Glenville, Peter
Gaston, Jas W
Grimshaw, Dr A H

H.
Harp, Jno W
Hamill, W P
Holland, Alsey
House, S V
Hayes, Wm
Hargrath, Margaret
Hollings, Dan'l
Heuston, Jno F
Horneday, James
High, R S 3
Haughton, L
Haly, Curton
House, Miss M W
Heunger, Prof E N 2
Horton, Gepsey
Hood, James R
Horne, Mrs H M
High, Mrs E C
Hill, Thomas B 2
Historic'l Soc'y, Sec of
Harwood, Ed
Hawkins, Jno D
Haywood, Col J A jr
Hamil, Perkin
Horton, Miss M A
Harriss, Thos D
Horton, M A
J.
Jackson, Jno J
Jones, Alvin
Johnson, Alford
Jewell, Seth
Jones, Col David 2
Jordan, Miss C F
Jones, Miss Eliza H
Jeter, A A
Jordan, James C
Janson, Wm
Johnson, Miss H
Jones, Scott
James, E F
Johnson, Frank
Jackson, Rev W G
Jones, K & Son
Jones, Miss T E
Jordan, D W
Jones, R C
Jolly, Mrs Martha
K.
Keeran, Thomas jr
Keeth, Kit
King, Wesley
King, Mrs Barbor
L.
Lapland, Allen
Lack, Jno P
Lashly, Wm
Lyon, T 2
Lane, Miss Mary
Lassiter, John
Leavy, Miss V
Lucas, J B
M.
Martin, Peter
Mullin, Wm A
Mixson, Miss M
Moss, Willis
May, Miss Lucy
Mason & Randall
McCullers, Miss C
Murray, Henry
Medlin, Wiley
McDugald, J G
McCullers, Sally
McDermot, Jos
Moore, R R
McGhee, Thomas
May, Miss Helen
Mendenhall, Geo C
Mills, Hon Chas
Merle, J C
Martin, John
McLean, Jno M
Mardre, Wm B
Moring, A
N.
Nichol's & McNair
Nichols, Harry W
Nutt, Miss M
Newnam, S E B
Newby, Miss Kate J
Nelson, W B 2
P.
Pierce, James
Pinder, Miss C
Pullen, Wm
Powell, Caswell
Pary, George
Plake, Miss Julia
Pantam, Thompson
Pullen, Turner
Pratt, Jas H
Pearson, Mrs E 2
Pearson, S J
Phillips, Maj W
Poole, Miss Pheton
Powers, James
Pleasants, Abner H
Parrish, Boykin
Co
Person, Benj F
Phillips, Miss S
Peppercorn, Mr
Palas, J A 2
R.
Reaves, J E
Rogers, E H
Robertson, Dr G 8
Root, Luther
Roles, Ruffin
Randolph, Dr C J
Rogers, Wm
Bonner, Chas
Riddout, Fred
Russell, Jno E
Richardson, W H
S.
Scott & Jenkins
Sloan, James 2
Seawell, Mrs. Henry
Sorrell, Matthew
Stone, S S 2
Sour & Co 2
Seawell, Sam'l E
Stephenson, George
Sawyer, Miss
Shaw, Jesse
Stone, Miss V V
Sauls, Wiley
Smith, S
Snow, Larkin
Smith, S E
Stephens, Mrs E
Smith, Miss M E
Sorrell, Jno
Snell, Levett M
Safer Elihu
T.
Titcomb, Dr. Jno M
Tan, Ed
Turner, Simon
Thomas, C R
Taylor, John
Tate, Robt
Tippet, Regonal
Thomas, Jacob
Tate, S C W
Thompson, Dr J R
V.
Vandever, Jas H
Vaughan, A
U.
Underdue, James
Y.
Young, Jno M
W.
Whoten, E H
Williams, Miss M
Weaver, Miss Elvira
Webber, Miss Sarah
Whitaker, Bara
Williams, Rob't 2
Williams, Geo A
Whitaker, Dr C
Wmodal, A P
Wallace, A S
Wilkinson, A
Wilson, F J
Whitsel, Barbaro
Whitaker, Mis A
Wilson, Joel V
Walker, Geo F
Wilson, A L
Waller, Miss S 2
Williams, Gen S O
Wilson, James 2
Weathers, Calvin
Womble, Wm T
Whitvill, B
Williams, Edney
Womble, Jno
Whitson, W H
Mr & Mrs Wilton
Williams, Sam'l
Wm's & House
Williams, Mrs D
Walker, Miss M J
Winin, Thos L
Williams, Clinton

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 1955—w3w.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.
Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

Notice of Assignment.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING FOR THE BENEFIT of all his creditors made an assignment of all his estate, stock in trade, &c., to Edward Cantwell, Attorney at Law, office on the corner below the Cape Fear Bank, hereby notifies all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and such of his creditors as desire the benefit of said assignment, will find the Release open for their signature for sixty, days when a sale will be had and an equal distribution of the proceeds thereof made among the releasing creditors. F. MAHLER.
Raleigh, Jan, 15, 1855. 15—8t.

Selling out at Cost!

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO, CHINA GOODS, WINES AND LIQUORS. The subscriber being desirous of winding up his present business offers for sale at reduced prices his whole stock.

The goods have all been selected with care and much labor in the Northern Cities, and present the choicest assortment that can be found anywhere.

Persons desirous of obtaining bargains are invited to call and examine. H. & F. MAHLER, Agents.
Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1855. 15—8t.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.
Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.
H. L. EVANS.
Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, Ready made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.
Next door to R. Smith's corner.
H. L. EVANS.
Dec. 8, 1854. 5—
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AS Administrator on the estate of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd., at Feb. Term, 1855, of Chatham County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them in a legal form within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

FURTHER NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE late residence of the dec'd., in Chatham County, one mile south of the gulf on Deep River, on the 8th day of March next, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, cons